

Daily Eagle
M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

CAN ENGLAND WIN AT ALL?

This is becoming an every-day and universal question. The world cannot satisfactorily figure out the situation. Napoleon's famous epigram that God is with the side of the most money and biggest guns, is not true in Africa. According to official reports of British victories, and Boer extermination, there should not be a single South African Dutchman above ground, with no live stock or ammunition left in those wan, interminable veldts. But the work of destruction and demoralization of the British army goes on, with rumors of swindlers and jobbers in the furnishing of supplies by home contractors and officials, multiplying. There seems left for Johnny Bull only a farther defeat of British prestige, that fatality upon which the Briton has so long hung so much. Still the shadow of British disaster floats athwart the Dark Continent, expanding at times into ominous grotesqueness. Take General Methuen, for instance, one of the bravest and ablest of the British army, with thirteen hundred English warriors, solid compact veterans, armed to the teeth, with four guns, put to flight, whipped, and utterly routed,—by whom? By a band of Boers supposed to be dead and done for, who seemed to rise up out of the earth. Methuen was not taken at a disadvantage, in bivouac, or in camp at night, but was marching in broad daylight in battle array. Where will we find a parallel, and who will unravel the mystery? British boast and British complacency, what are they counting for in South Africa? With the bravest in rank and file, with no end of backing and of money, what is the matter with the British army anyway? Is it incompetent officers, or is the God of Nations on the side of the amalgamated African Dutchman? The cost of that subjugation is "staggering humanity," sure enough, as the unexpected in every way is non-plussing the men of all countries who have made war a study and whose profession is that of arms. Methuen's force was not annihilated. Of his 1,300 men less than a hundred were killed and wounded. As for the rest they ran away, scattered in utter panic, their general being left a prisoner in the hands of a lot of kattle cowboys. And yet the average British sympathizer, in this country, will still maintain that the Boer is at fault, and is in the wrong, and that victory is bound to finally perch on the British banner. Still remains unanswered the question: Can England Win Out At All?

LONG MORALLY AND POLITICALLY RIGHT.

The Topeka Journal, in a disquisition on the tenableness of Congressman Long's position, as a Republican, on Cuban reciprocity, truthfully asserts that if all of Cuba's sugar were imported into the United States this nation would still have to import more than one million tons a year of that commodity, consequently the price of sugar or the value of sugar beets could not be materially effected even if the sugar of Cuba was admitted free outright. An additional truth is that Kansas has very little sugar growing interests to be effected, upon the one hand, while upon the other, if Cuban reciprocity could possibly lower the price of sugar every man, woman and child in Kansas would be just in so far benefited. But aside from all this is the moral obligation involved in that McKinley solemnly promised the Cubans if they would accept the Platt amendment the United States would extend them such trade favors as would enable them to establish and maintain their government independently and decently. And another merely material view is that with Cuba prosperous, Kansas will have an additional and direct market, via the Gulf ports, for her corn and flour, for Cuba cannot raise wheat.

The Washington Post of the 12th inst. prints Long's speech in its entirety as the most able presentation made by any Congressman.

We quote two or three paragraphs of the Journal's editorial as follows:

"That Congressman Long, of Kansas, has achieved the leadership of the Cuban reciprocity movement in Congress is noteworthy. It is doubly so in view of the fact that Mr. Long's district is the only one in Kansas in which there is the slightest Republican opposition to allowing concessions to Cuban sugar."

"Mr. Long's position that a tariff reduction should be made in the tariff on Cuban sugar is upon the moral ground that the United States owes it to Cuba to assist in establishing her financial prosperity as well as her governmental independence. In this he should have the support of every lover of justice. Cuba is largely dependent upon her sugar crop for the support of her people, and it is claimed that the present tariff imposed by the United States compels the Cuban sugar raisers to sell their product below the cost of production in order to compete with the best sugar imported from European countries, which pay their sugar producers a bounty. If the present high tariff is maintained against Cuba the people of the island are bound to become still further impoverished, and it is only right that the United States, after giving the island its freedom, should assist in its becoming at least self-supporting."

"The proposition of Mr. Long is not to throw off the entire tariff on Cuban sugar, but to make a reduction of only 20 per cent. This, it is alleged, is sufficient to allow the Cubans to sell their sugar in the United States at a small profit. At the same time Mr. Long asks for concessions from Cuba on products of the United States which the island does not produce, thereby putting the proposition on a business basis."

FREE TRADE REPUBLICAN.

The editor of the Atchison Globe in being a free trader sets up the claim that he is also a Republican, whereupon the Lawrence Journal challenges the possibility of such a divergent and inconsistent reciprocity. The Journal lands on Howe's free trade Republicanism with a combination of interrogatories, as follows: "Can a man be a Christian and deny Christ? Can he be a Baptist and declare baptism unnecessary to salvation? A free trade Republican is the same as a white black-bird." For answer Howe might reply that Unitarians deny Christ yet protest that they are not heathens; that Baptists have died and gone to heaven unimmersed, and that white black-birds are not so uncommon. By these same signs there are free trade Republicans and free silver Republicans and free Cuban Republicans who subscribe to every tenet of the original Republican platform as they were laid down and defended by Lincoln and his co-workers. The word "free" in fact cuts quite a swath in all of the original Republican platforms and may still be occasionally

heard being uttered as a war cry in Republican conventions and from Republican stumps. Reciprocity if it does not mean free trade contemplates exchange on equal terms. It is not a high tariff so much as protection which is demanded of the Republican party. Aside from necessary revenue the average Republican is not opposed to free trade in any commodity which is not produced in this country. The protective policy which has brought such prosperity to this country was not devised nor is it maintained for the purpose of beating anybody, but to shut off the cheap competition of under-priced labor of other countries.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

To judge from the article on "Chinese Exclusion in Australia," which Hon. Hugh H. Lusk contributed to this month's North American, there is a strong opinion in that continent adverse to Chinese immigration. Mr. Lusk declares:

"There are already a good many Chinese in every one of the states of the commonwealth, forming a percentage of the population at least five times as great as it does in America, and they are popular in none. That they are hard-working, frugal, and on the whole, fairly inoffensive and law abiding people, is admitted everywhere, but they are essentially capable of really adopting, or adapting, themselves to the standards of the white race which holds the continent, and the feeling may be said to be universal which demands their exclusion."

BLAINE AND MCKINLEY FOLLOWED.

In the course of a long editorial, commencing with the declaration that Congressman Long's speech is still an important subject of discussion throughout the country, as it deserves to be, the Topeka Capital of yesterday among other things says that "the New York Tribune prints an extensive editorial on it, emphasizing it with special type; the New York Sun characterizes it as 'masterly,' and the Washington Post, an independent paper, publishes it verbatim. Such thick and thin monopoly organs as the New York Press go after it with a stuffed club. The fight for and against reciprocity as the outgrowth of the protection principle centers on Mr. Long and his great struggle in the Ways and Means Committee in behalf of liberal legislation for Cuba."

The Capital then rounds up with the following incontrovertible conclusions:

"Reciprocity is a natural evolution of protection. The latter originated in the purpose to control the great home market for home capital and industry. When this has been mainly accomplished protection throws out the shoot of reciprocity, by which concessions are given in exchange for concessions received."

"Cuban reciprocity does not rest entirely on philanthropy toward stricken Cuba, or on the duty which this country owes to Cuba to set her on her feet. The principle is broader than any and all relations between the United States and Cuba. Cuba in this case furnishes the test of whether the statesmanship of such far-seeing protectionists as Blaine and McKinley is to be followed by the party."

"We would only add to the words of the Capital that the plot of the sugar trust to block the way to justice for Cuba is not only in flat defiance of the administration, but in shameless disregard of public opinion. The President has declared that 'we are bound by every sentiment of honor and justice' to give Cuba adequate relief, and that the country will hold the Republican party responsible for failure to do so."

A PRETTY FORCIBLE PRESENTATION.

The Kansas City Journal, opposing the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, presents this strong argument in favor of its contention: "As viewed by the founders of government, Senators are ambassadors from equal states. They represent that entity known as the state and not the voting population. This idea of state entity permeates our whole system. The President is selected by a convention of the states, not by a convention of the people. If the system is wrong, we should strike at the foundation by making the Presidential office a popular one. What the supporters of popular elections are leading to is a complete abandonment of the system through which we have grown and flourished for more than a century. If we make the office of Senator a popular one, representative of the state organization, the next logical step is to apportion these Senators according to population, and then the last vestige of the idea of independent states will have taken its departure."

DOT SCHEMES AND SLOT MACHINES.

Topeka is getting to be a regular sporting town and makes no bones about it. The Capital advertises that people can now play two-bit slot machines, the penny and nickel ones being too slow for the gait the town is traveling.—Leavenworth Times.

Yes, and the Topeka Herald has devised a dot scheme additional, which to play costs the price of a paper, with a chance to pull down fifty dollars. Of course, if one in every thousand won the Herald would only come out even. The entire Eagle outfit would be run in by the city marshal should it attempt palming off such a game in this moral municipality of churches, schools and circumspect newspapers. It cost an innocent Wichita crowd fifty dollars only last week for pulling off a rooster fight.

The Chicago and Northwestern is training its men to use pure English. A side track is called an "auxiliary," and an engineer an "engineerman." But the Chicago and Northwestern will find that it cannot train the whole people.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has ruled that passengers must keep their feet off the opposite seat. The passengers will, when possible, take another road.

Ruby Marion, a rich actress, left the stage at Denver the other night and joined the Salvation Army. She says she is doing it to atone for a life of frivolity.

Mrs. Board, a rich woman of Port Huron, Mich., has ordered \$30,000 worth of books for her library. Of course, the blindings will be superb.

The Frisco railroad proposes to build to San Francisco. But it will have a line to the Gulf of Mexico years before it reaches the Pacific coast.

The Chicago papers are relentless. When Dowd advertises a sermon, the Chicago papers publish it under the head of amusements.

Roosevelt is a hyzontist. Since he made a few panes over them, the two quietest men in the nation are Miles and Schley.

The Rockefellerers are getting into the Missouri Pacific, which will also make good the latter part of its name some day.

We may yet be introduced to Robespierre singing bass. Mascagni is writing an opera to be called "Marie Antoinette."

Congress will finally consent to go to the aid of Cuba, with a teaspoonful of anything American can, at the time, spare.

Bryan travels around a heap for a real editor. The foreman must be doing the real work on the Commager.

When they take the notion the Chinese rebels can always be depended upon to lick the regular army.

The farmers in some sections of Missouri are calling publicly for aid.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.

I was born on a farm, eight miles out from Brutsaville, and I expect to live in this country all my life. I've been practicing medicine here now for a little more than thirty years. It has not been exciting, but I have had a pretty good time after all. I've got a lot of friends here who would go a good way for me that's one consolation, and since I'm writing behind a screen of anonymity, I may say that I feel I have my share of good in the world.

My folks did a great deal for me. I owe more to them than to anybody else. Father was not a rich farmer, but when he passed that I should go to college and jump at his proposition with all the ardor and thirteen years of youth.

In my second year at college I discovered that I wanted to be a physician. That meant three years more study after I had taken my degree in a bachelor of arts. Even that did not do it. Three years at a medical college and one in a New York hospital only prepared me for a couple of years in Europe. If I was not really selfish enough to propose that my self and my father and mother consoling their disappointment and insisted that I must do it. They were determined that I should have every opportunity.

I went to Europe and spent not two but three years in Vienna and Berlin. It was there that I began to realize the value of my profession than more than nine-tenths of the young doctors of the age of 21. I had even made a few little discoveries in the study of the diseases of the young of both Europe and America. It was there that I discovered that I should get an offer from a prominent physician of New York offering to take me into partnership. It was a flattering offer for the man who had just graduated and it took no more than a week for me to go to New York where for many years the greatest field in the country for a physician, and I was there that I looked at from the standpoint of a financial success of purely professional reputation.

Before I gave him an answer I went out to the old home in Iowa. Of course, father and mother were not at home and I was delighted to see me. I soon found out that they expected me to settle down to practice in Brutsaville. We were driving through the town one afternoon and father pointed out a second-story room in the opera house block opposite the court house, and said, 'John, don't you think that would be a good location for a doctor's office?' That was enough. If I had announced my offer to go to New York they would have urged me to accept, and I would have hidden their sorrow in their pride. But it would have broken their hearts, for they wanted me at home after all these years. Fortunately I saw it all plainly, and I made up my mind that I would not disappoint them. So I said nothing about the New York man who wanted to take me into partnership, and a week later I signed the lease of the office father had pointed out for a term of two years.

Of course, it was slow work. The people about Brutsaville had never read or heard of the medical journals in which my work had appeared, except as they had been shown about by my fond old mother, and even then it did not mean much to them. I was in the hands of the hands of contagious diseases had little effect except to rather frighten the few people who had heard of them. Even the other day when I had a case of measles, I was rather surprised. I would be the last to deny the virtues of the country doctor. I remember one old doctor in Brutsaville when I located there. He was a natural born physician, and what he lacked in knowledge of the new discoveries in his profession was more than made up for by his shrewdness and common sense. His presence in the sick room was always like a breath of fresh air. He was always cheerful and never failed to look on the bright side of everything.

Again behind my screen I may say that I was an extremely skillful young doctor and the people in and around Brutsaville were quick to find it out. When I pulled the four children of old 'King' Anders, the richest farmer in the county, through the typhoid fever my reputation was made. That I remember I was driving a little team of gray Indian ponies, and I almost wore out the bridle, though as it was, driving around the country.

Then father died and I was left alone to take care of mother. By that time I had a good paying practice, and it was not without some effort that I was able to be a full partner. I could see easily the possibilities of growth in the business, and I told my mother that I was sure I would make an extremely rich man, but that I could not, under the circumstances, think of leaving Brutsaville. Besides, I had a family dependent on me for support, and I had no right to risk the little money I had laid up. He urged that I could continue my scientific and professional studies while I was doing my share in the extension of the business, and that he was almost certain to speed financially, so that I need have no doubts about that part of it.

A partnership in a corner grocery may not sound alluring, but the fact is that my old friend is now a multi-millionaire in Massachusetts. He has endowed a school of original research in medicine, and I might as well as not have been the head.

At any rate, I stand behind. I've been here long enough now to have the location in this part of the state. I don't go down to my office without meeting several people who say, 'Good morning, doctor,' in a way that shows they are really glad to see me and are grateful to me for something I have done. That makes a great deal. It keeps me from falling at all entries because I don't stay in New York when I had a chance to. I've got four families on my hands now, but none of my really nervous and I'm a contented old fellow. I've had a happy life.

The doctor died the other day. Almost everybody in Brutsaville and in the country round about went to his funeral. They crowded round the coffin and looked at his wife. A kindly old face with his grizzled beard.

Among the mourners was an old Irish washerwoman. She had her little basket, red-headed and was bent. He was frightened and wanted to go home. But she dragged him sternly up to the side of the coffin.

Look at him, 'Tis there,' she commanded, 'and don't forget him. He was the best man that ever lived.'

Mrs. Nathan Johnson thinks that she will sell the town April 1 and run to

OUTLINES OF OKLAHOMA.

The B. E. S. line will have been completed to Vernon, Texas, by Christmas. The troubles of the Northwestern Nor-west at Tulsa continue with electric vigor. Governor Scott Anderson is holding a big revival in the Christian church at El Reno.

An Oklahoma advertiser announces that he carries 'axis-dope.' He must mean 'axis-dope.' The verdict in the strip on the wheat is 'soft-wheat damaged seriously, hard wheat all right.'

Blackwell will discontinue with the standard principle in waterworks and go to the direct treasury.

If the Indian territory is made Jefferson, it will be the second state to be named after a president.

It is to be hoped that Governor Ferguson's visit to that Sanitarium will not part another cyclone.

The business management of the El Reno American has been taken by Messrs. Becker and Purdy.

Samuel J. Kennard, of St. Louis, presides at the Methodist church at Tulsa with 150 opera chairs and a pulpit.

The Alva Pioneer wants W. M. Anderson, of El Reno, to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to congress.

The average average of rats in the history of Oklahoma is now going by. Every body will have a big share of them.

The city council of Blackwell has passed an ordinance compelling the planting of a single tree on residences streets.

Harry Lombard, a farmer from near Leathman, Oklahoma, died suddenly while in his bath at Santa Springs Tuesday.

Nearly all the eastern papers speak favorably on Oklahoma's desire to be admitted a state, but very few of them had any language to New Mexico and Arizona.

Item to the Carville Journal: 'The massacre that was to have been at George Hockaday's last Friday night did not materialize on account of the prevalence of smallpox and mumps.'

The Alva Pioneer calls on Governor Ferguson to make a personal investigation of the affairs of the Northwestern Normal before he takes final action in the matter of a new president.

The speakers at the dedication of Ponca City's hall next Saturday will be Mayor Hutchinson, Governor Scott Anderson, Mr. F. E. S. line, Senator Brodhead, B. S. Barnes, Virgil Brown, and Father Stevens.

Some one in Washington the other day made the argument to Dennis Flynn that New Mexico was a better state to be admitted than Oklahoma because New Mexico had been a territory for fifty years. Dennis nearly fainted.

Endeavour, a coal, chert, warm time was indulged in by the 'collared population' at the southeast corner of the original townsite Sunday night. Whiskey, one can get his eye poked out, another had his head jammed by the butt end of Marshal White's revolver, several were more or less disfigured, and the police court furnished four cases into which the harpists of justice was thrown.

Oklahoma City Times-Journal: A reindeer for wolves has been discovered north of the city on the Barn place, and at an early hour this morning two large wolves were seen within twenty miles of the city limits. These two wolves have been seen by various parties off and on for the past three weeks, and several attempts have been made to kill them. Men who have gone out in search of them with guns have been unable to get within three hundred feet of them. Mr. H. was the witness today and described them as being a cross between a gray and a coyote. It is probable that a band will be organized in the near future to put an end to the existence of the wolves in this vicinity, before any damage is done.

ALONG THE KANSAS NILE.

In the primaries at Manhattan Bailey's friends carried every vote in the city. The delegates to the state convention from Marshall county are instructed for Bailey.

A dispatch from Emporia says that the Union have all returned to the Republican fold.

No doubt Fred Funston is awfully glad to know that he did not violate The Hague agreement.

Burney Sheridan has offered a prize of \$5 to the first man in his town who whips a black snake.

Frank Oyster, a Democrat of Dodge City, is after the fusion nomination for congress in the Seventh.

The Anderson county state delegation was not instructed, but stood as follows: Troutman, 3; Hinkley, 2; Bailey, 2; Cole, 2; Miller, 2.

It is said that there is an organization of small jobbers in Kansas under the name of the 'Kansas Free Association.' The jobbers are named 'Hog' and 'Pig.' The jobbers have requested the people at Topeka not to give parties, as the jobbers will be able to get a good thing out of the party.

Most Although says there is nothing in the story that the friends of Bailey are planning a shift, as Congressman Anderson says. Scott will be nominated by acclamation.

The Topeka Herald is printing a card which is full of lies and offering prizes to people who will count them off. The card should be made to supply the card of the news.

Just a year ago Mrs. Nettie was attracted as much attention over the nature of that three-week-old baby, which she said, 'She was of course in Kansas,' is at the present moment.

The advocates for governor on the far side of the river are Governor, Taylor, Edwin Taylor, Edward Taylor, Thomas W. Morgan, Edward W. J. Babb, Wichita; George M. Munger, Huxley; W. H. Craddock, Kansas City.

Bears Ed Howard: 'Every once in a while a mother will notice how sweetly even little girl smiles at her, even going out of her way to speak. That she happens to remember that she is a girl, and about the same age as the girl, and knows the reason why.'

Aspirants for state offices are following the congressional convention around the state, trying to get a name in. They never help himself to a nomination in Kansas by making a speech in a convention either than the one which makes the nomination be in serious doubt.

Topeka Capital, Atchison 'hook up' just quite a while ago, but the old town just going all the goods yet. Atchison is nearly dead, and the old town just going all the goods yet. Atchison is nearly dead, and the old town just going all the goods yet.

Garden City Herald: According to the St. Joseph Daily News, the former townsmen, James J. W. Gregory, has struck it rich in some copper mines in Arizona. Dr. Gregory has returned from that prospect of the property, and says it gives promise of being one of the best paying copper mines in the world. The mine is located in one of the old mines of Arizona, and was the shade of a choice collection of deposits, so that it was not as a business as a hobby. The mine was won by buying into the mine, but the prospect of the mine was opened the property in prospect. The mine is located in one of the old mines of Arizona, and was the shade of a choice collection of deposits, so that it was not as a business as a hobby. The mine was won by buying into the mine, but the prospect of the mine was opened the property in prospect.

The Daily Eagle delivered 10c a week

Geo. Innes & Co.

Store News
Is Easter News...

And this store abounds with the newest and brightest ideas known to the trade.

Have You Seen...

The new Neckwear for Ladies? None like it in Wichita and what a rich display of real smart things for Easter wear.

The Beautiful Boas of Chiffon and Liberty Silk are in great demand. Some very exquisite styles here.

Beautiful Briar Stitched Ties and New Wash Silk Ties, also Jabots of Chiffon and Tulle. A look through this department will be interesting and instructive.

Millinery Opening...

Tomorrow, and Saturday, March 21st and 22nd, you are invited to view the beautiful models that will be on display.

Boston Store

WILLIAMS & CO. WICHITA'S SHOPPING CENTER.

Millinery Opening
Friday and Saturday

We invite you to come to our 30th Semi-Annual Millinery Opening, the "opening display" of the season's prettiest Hats, novelties from the leading Parisian and New York milliners. Also hundreds of our own creations, exact copies of the foreign designs. For these two days yours to admire, yours to try on at will, not just one, but as many as you wish. Come and get acquainted with the season's prettiest Hats.

Music By Garcelon's Orchestra, 2 to 5 p. m.

Friday and Saturday
Saturday Evening, 7:30 to 9:30

Lace Exhibit

In connection with the Millinery Opening we will exhibit at our Lace counters on first floor the most exquisite line of Fine Laces ever shown in Wichita. The greatest variety we have ever known is here: Irish Crochet Bands, Edges and Insertions to match in pure white and ecru; hand-run Escorial Laces, Plauen Bands and New Vandyke Edges; All-overs in Plauen, Batiste, Escorial and Chantilly Effects. This is to be a great Lace season and the lacemakers of the old world have contributed their most desirable Laces toward this Lace stock.

Beautiful Lace Robes

Beside the Laces mentioned above we will also show the most beautiful and winsome designs in Lace Robes you have ever seen.

Prices range from \$30.00 to \$90.00, with many in between.

Boston Store

WILLIAMS & CO.

A Great Hosiery
Offering

On Sale All This Week

120 Men's Full Fashioned, Fast Colored, Seamless Hosiery, colors green, tan, red and black. Per pair 7c

120 Men's Full Fashioned, Fast Colored, Seamless Hosiery, colors green, tan, red and black. Per pair 7c

Remnants Calico---Today Only

200 Yards Flannel, Old Red and Indian Blue Prints, 3 to 10 yards. Per yard 3c

India Linens

Assorted sizes short length, 10 to 14 yards in a piece. Prices, per yard, 5c to 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c.

Corsets

On sale, 25 dozen, 100c. 50c each.

The Tornado SELLERS OF EVERYTHING
Haythorn Sons Mercantile Co., 18 East Douglas